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CRICKET NOTES

LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.

(Continued)

A somewhat heavy drizzle spoilt last week-end's and The Craigengower ground was unfit for play, while the Hongkong C.C. ground was so wet that it gave an undoubted advantage to one side. High scores being the rule on the University ground I would not like to venture on the statement that the wet ground and the slippery ball had much to do with the scoring there on Saturday. It did not rain so much in Kowloon as it did in Hongkong, and the R.E., who had expected that their League match against Kowloon would be postponed on account of the weather, found themselves forced to play with only nine men. Taken altogether, the cricket did not lack in interest.

The Kowloon Club found no difficulty in gaining a decision over the Royal Engineers, who fared very badly when facing Pestonji and Taylor. In the ordinary course of events, Wahl and Waller, who opened the R.E. innings, should have been able to give their side a good start. This pair have been the mainstay of the Engineers in batting this year, and their dismissal so early in the game was a great blow to their side. Lawrence made 30 runs by hard hitting. It was very remarkable that as many as five men on the side failed to get even a single run. At one stage the R.E. had three wickets down for 33 runs, and that Pestonji and Taylor were able to dispose of the remaining 6 for only 2 runs is a feat of which they may justly feel proud. It was a sorry procession to end from the wickets.

Kowloon started none too well, but a very vigorous display by James put the issue beyond all doubt. That batsman must have found the bowling very easy indeed, for he proceeded to pulverise it to his heart's content, getting no less than 11 boundary shots. James' innings was his biggest for a long time, and he must henceforth be added to the Kowloon quartette—Stapleton, De Souza, Taylor, and Robinson—who are good enough for 30 runs each, or thereabouts, in ordinary circumstances. James broke the bowling down so that Mackaskill, Taylor and Robinson were able to increase their averages materially.

The Navy team is becoming more and more disappointing, and all their supporters—whose faith in the team was, I maintain, well-founded—are waiting anxiously for the turn of the tide. The team started the League season badly by letting Kowloon beat them, and then gave themselves no chance of beating the Civil Service by declaring their innings closed half-an-hour too late. It was expected that they would get the points from the University, even on the latter's ground. As matters turned the Navy were nearly beaten—they were 23 runs behind the University total, with the last two men in, when the innings closed.

Ramjahn and Marley were mainly responsible for the fact that the University reached 100. Ramjahn gave one of the best displays of the season on that ground. The extent to which the Navy depend on Commander Gibson was demonstrated once again. Robinson, for the third time in succession, opened the Navy innings and failed to get started, and it was left to Hack and Gibson to do the needful. Knowing that the fortunes of their side depended much on their efforts, Gibson and Hack played really first-class cricket, preferring, for the sake of safety, to be slower than they are generally. Once they were out—Hack got 61 and Gibson 63—only Cary was able to do anything with the bowling. The Navy missed P. M. Holborn.

Kowloon and Craigengower share the honours of the League at present, with the Civil Service in close attendance, but I am still sanguine that the Navy will assume a much better position than the lowly one they now hold.

LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO NOVEMBER 23RD.)

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
Craigengower	3	3	0	0	9
Kowloon	3	3	1	0	9
Civil Service	3	1	0	2	5
R.G.A.	2	1	0	1	4
University	2	0	1	2	3
Navy	2	0	1	2	3
R.E.	2	0	3	1	1
C.E.C.	2	0	2	0	0

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

C. F. James (Kowloon v. R.E.)	81
Opl. Waller (R.E. v. University)	69
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.E.C.)	64
A. B. Ramjahn (University v. Navy)	58
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	58
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service)	58
P. A. Redmond (University v. R.E.)	54

Commr. Gibson (Navy v. University)	53
Sig. Hack (Navy v. University)	51
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	51
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.E.)	50
Commander Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
G. E. Marley (University v. Navy)	47
K. R. MacKaskill (Kowloon v. R.E.)	45
F. G. Thompson (C.O.C. v. C.R.C.)	45
Lieut. Kennett (Navy v. Civil Service)	45
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45
A. H. Ramjahn (University v. R.G.A.)	44
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.G.A.)	43
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	43
A. W. Grimmett (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.)	38
Sergt. Athorne (R.G.A. v. University)	37
J. P. Robinson (Kowloon v. R.E.)	38
Gar. Baines (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	35
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	34
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. University)	33
Yew Man Tsun (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	31
Syme Thomson (Civil Service v. Navy)	30
Lee-Corpl. Lawrence (R.E. v. Kowloon)	30
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. Navy)	29
K. Bana (Craigengower v. Kowloon)	28
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	28
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.)	27
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Navy)	26
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	26
A. de Souza (Kowloon v. Navy)	26
G. Manley (Craigengower v. Kowloon)	25
F. W. Carey (Navy v. Kowloon)	25
Corpl. Waller (R.E. v. Kowloon)	25
L. E. S. Hodge (Kowloon v. R.E.)	25

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	4 for 13
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 for 19
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. Chinese)	5 for 30
A. W. Grimmett (C.C.C. v. R.E.)	5 for 34
Sig. Hack (Navy v. Kowloon)	3 for 20
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	4 for 22
H. Overy (Kowloon v. Craigengower)	4 for 25

An interesting cricket match has been arranged for the Christmas Holidays between the Civilians and the United Services. It should provide an excellent contest, as the best teams are available. I take it that the Civilian team will not be limited to members of the Hongkong C.C. T. E. Pearce should have a team will able to hold its own against all comers if he selects it from among the following:—F. J. de Rome, M. M. Maas, E. R. Donnelly, H. Hancock, A. E. Wood, E. W. Hamilton, F. A. Ponsonby Fane, C. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, F. G. Thompson, and Ng Sze Kwong. The Services team will have to include Commander Gibson, P. M. Robinson, Sig. Hack, Lieut. Kennett, Capt. Gray, Capt. Wahl, and Corpl. Waller, but the remaining four places will not be easy to fill. A choice will have to be made between Capt. Murray, Lieut. Raworth, Lieut. Cary, P. M. Holborn, Sergt. Baines, Corpl. Mann, and Sergt. Athorne. The state of the weather had a more marked effect on the match between the Hongkong C.C. and the Chinese R.C. than on any other played last Saturday. A wet and slippery ball did not allow the bowlers to do themselves justice, while the fielders had what may be termed slithering experiences. Without wishing to detract from the merit of Capt. Gray's innings of 121, it may be doubted whether he would have scored anything like that total on a dry wicket. During his long stay at the wicket he hit out with refreshing vigour, and though he made several lofty shots not one of them could rightly be termed a chance, because the state of the ground did not conduce to sprightliness on the part of the fielders. Maas made 80 in much more convincing style, driving with sang froid on both sides of the wicket. This was his first big score this season, and those who watched his performance on Saturday will wish for many more like it from his bat. The partnership between Maas and Gray was productive of 208 runs, which must be pretty near the Hongkong record for a first-wicket partnership. (The long Hongkong innings helped to cut up the wicket, so that when the Chinese went in they found Donnelly far too good for them. Helped in some measure by De Rome, he disposed of the whole of the side out for 74 runs. He took six wickets cheaply, and materially improved his average.)

The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played up to November 23rd this season:—

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Capt. E. H. Gray (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	121
Commander Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	119
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	105
Commander Gibson (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	103
M. M. Maas (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	80
J. D. Norris (Craigengower v. Navy)	79
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	79
O. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	75
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower)	70
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	68
T. H. King (Police v. Civil Service "B")	60
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University)	59
J. T. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	53
E. R. A. MacCarthy (Naval XI v. University)	53
Signaller Hack (Navy v. C.R.C.)	53
A. Drummond (Civil Service "B" v. Police)	51
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	51
D. M. Goodall (Craigengower v. Hongkong C.C.)	50
F. W. S. Evans (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	49
J. H. Mead (Kowloon "B" v. 33rd Co. R.G.A.)	47
H. Hancock (Hongkong v. Navy)	43
Nr. Middleton (33rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon "B")	45
A. de Souza (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	43
Bomdr. Drummond (38th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	43
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. Navy)	41
E. B. Thomas (Hongkong v. Navy)	40
Pagmaster Robinson (Navy v. Craigengower)	40

*—Signifies not out.

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

Sapir. Purnell (R.E. v. Navy)	8 for 21
G. E. Maxley (Naval XI v. University)	4 for 12
Gnr. Baines (38th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	6 for 19
D. E. Donnelly (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	6 for 20
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. 33rd Co. R.G.A.)	5 for 18
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. 33rd Co. R.G.A.)	4 for 14
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	4 for 15
W. Hall (Craigengower v. "B" v. Police)	7 for 23
Gr. Bocock (38th Co. R.G.A. v. Visitors XI)	4 for 16
L. E. S. Hodge (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	8 for 36
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. C.R.C.)	8 for 26
W. Hall (Mr. Bana's XI v. Mr. Bana's XI)	5 for 21
A. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	5 for 22
G. E. Marley (Naval XI v. University)	5 for 25
T. F. Ford (Craigengower v. C.R.C.)	5 for 27
L. S. Godfrey (Navy v. 38th Co. R.G.A.)	7 for 36
Sergt. Athorne (33rd Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon)	7 for 38
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	6 for 34
E. R. Donnelly (Hongkong v. Navy)	7 for 42

C.R.C. v. R.E.

This match will take place to-morrow on the C.R.C. ground, and the following will represent the home team:—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), Cheng Chi, Yew Man Tsun, Harry Ching, Geo. Lee, Un Hew Fan, James Wong, K. K. Wong, Wong Po Keung, C. F. Lee, and Wei Lee Sang.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong F.C. in their match with the Manchester Regt. in the Hongkong League to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club ground:—R. R. Wood, F. W. Black and J. McQuibbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart, and J. D. Carrere; E. Reis, A. H. Clark, D. Riechmann, H. Metaviah, and C. Jennings.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

"AN ANCIENT AND A FISH-LIKE SMELL."

Two Chinese were charged with hawking fish without a licence in Saiyungpun market. Defendants denied the charge, stating that they were going home when a constable arrested them. Inspector Macdonald asserted that defendants were selling fish and, to prove this, produced some money covered with fish scales, from defendants' pockets. Witness further demonstrated the justice of the charge by smelling the coat of one of the defendant's—a dirty, torn and mud-bespattered piece of clothing—and exclaiming: "It smells of fish. Would your Worship like to smell the coat?" Mr. Wolfe: If you are satisfied with the smell, I am (Laughter). Fine each defendant \$25; in default, six weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GLASS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six panes of glass. Sergeant Fallon stated that, while on duty in Connaught Road Central early yesterday morning, he observed defendant walking along the road with a parcel under his arm. Witness stopped him and examined the contents. Defendant informed him that he picked up the glass, and took witness to a godown in the same road, where some panes were missing from a window. When defendant was searched at the Police Station a knife, believed to be used for opening windows, was found on him. Defendant stated that he was on his way to one of the wharves to meet a friend, who was coming to Hongkong, when he was arrested. Mr. Wolfe stated that the theft of glass was becoming very frequent and was a serious matter. He fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

SCOTTISH HEROISM.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE.

A striking illustration of the entente cordiale prevailing among the British and French troops in France is furnished by the following letter, which the general commanding the 17th (French) Division has sent to the general in command of the 15th (Scottish) Division. My General,—After relieving your division in the pursuit on the esle, I established my headquarters at Buzancy. I found there the traces still fresh of the exploits of your Scottish soldiers, and the officers of my staff were able to see clearly what hard fighting you had to gain possession of the village and, above all, of the park. Wishing to leave on the spot some lasting tribute to the bravery of your soldiers, I entrusted to one of my officers—Lieutenant Rene Puau—the task of erecting there, with the material at hand, a small monument emblematic of the homage and admiration of my division for years. This monument, has on it a medallion on which are inscribed thistles and roses, and beneath the words: "Here the noble Thistle of Scotland will flourish for ever among the roses of France 17th (French) Division to 15th (Scottish) Division."

This monument, was erected on the highest point of the plateau, where we found the body of the Scottish soldier who had advanced the farthest (on July 23rd, 1918, Buzancy). I thought you would be glad to have a few copies of the photograph, which I send you herewith. They convey to you, together with the memories which I have kept of the short meeting at Viaz, the expression of my esteem and my admiration for your valiant division. Will you please accept, dear General, the expression of my sincere regards!

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

SEVENTH DAY AND ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

The following extra duties will be provided:—

- Traffic duty with procession on 29th inst. One Inspector and ten men from Mounted Police. One Inspector, one Sergeant, and a constable from No. 1 Platoon.
- "Fair" duty on 29th inst. One Inspector, one Sergeant and ten constables as follows:—230—No. 1 Platoon. 530—No. 2 Company. 530—No. 3 Company.
- "Fair" duty on 30th inst. One Inspector, one Sergeant and ten constables as follows:—230—No. 1 Platoon. 530—No. 2 Company. 530—No. 3 Platoon.
- "Fair" duty on 29th and 30th instants. Two Sergeants and eight men from Ambulance at 3 p.m., 6 p.m., and 9 p.m.
- Uniform will be as follows:—Sergeants and constables—Helmets with spikes and belts for the Procession duty and the first shift of duties (b), (c), and (d). Caps with covers for all other duties. Inspectors—same as above, but no swords or belts.

NO. 3 COMPANY. Search Supervisors drawn from this Company will take over the Search duties of No. 1 Platoon on Friday, November 29th.

SERVICE BOARD. All ranks are required to fill in one of the forms, already issued to Unit Commanders, in connection with the Service Board, November, 1918. Members, other than Staff, failing to comply with this requirement will be called upon to attend this Office for the purpose.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS. Cr. Sergt. Tang Wai Nam takes charge during the absence on leave of Sergeant Drummer Wong.

The parade ordered for Friday, Nov. 29th, is cancelled. November 28th, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE
THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—The enthusiasm displayed at the large and representative Public Meeting held in the City Hall on the 7th November to consider the Housing Problem clearly demonstrated the existence of a strong public anxiety and desire for a settlement of this important question. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution asking the Government "to appoint a Commission to inquire into the housing problem and transit question in connection with same." It is to be hoped that the Government, when considering this resolution, will not overlook the fact that this question is one in which every member of the community is directly interested, and that the arguments which have in years past been advanced against other proposed Commissions do not, for this very reason, apply to a Commission on the housing problem, on which the Government should, if a satisfactory solution is really desired, lose no opportunity of securing the opinions and suggestions of all sections of the community. The question with its many ramifications is clearly not one for any single Government department to investigate. A Commission on similar lines has had excellent result in Singapore; here the housing problem demands much more urgent and comprehensive action than in the Southern Colony, and we have no doubt that, in view of the unanimous expression of public opinion evinced at the City Hall meeting, the Government will readily approve of a representation and disinterested Commission to investigate and report on the matter in all its aspects.

The steady growth of the Colony's population since the early days of British occupation, and the limited area of land available on the Hongkong side, have rendered the housing question one of the most serious problems to be solved by our local administration. Owing to the scarcity of level land, the necessity for reclamation was realized as early as 1851 (only ten years after the occupation), when some 3½ acres were reclaimed between Wilmer Street and Bonham Strand West. In 1873 the East Praya was reclaimed, and in 1881 some 23 acres were added at Causeway Bay. Two years later (in 1883) 22 acres were reclaimed at Kennedy Town. Since that time the largest of all our reclamations—the Praya—has been completed, providing 65 acres to meet the Colony's growing population. So urgent was the demand for space, however, that every part of building ground on this large area was covered with houses almost as soon as completed. Still another scheme of even greater magnitude is soon to be undertaken—the Praya East Reclamation—which will provide about 84 acres of building land exclusive of roads.

In spite of all these reclamations and the rapid development of the Kowloon Peninsula as a residential area, the great problem still remains unsolved. These successive reclamations have added considerably to the area of level ground, yet the over-crowding in some districts is so great that the number of people per acre exceeds that of the most crowded portions of the slums of London or New York. As Mr. Bowley remarked at yesterday's Sanitary Board meeting, it is a standing disgrace to this outpost of Western civilization that the City of Canton is far less crowded than Hongkong. The clear and considered statement of the overcrowding condition in Hongkong which appears in the "Report of the Outbreak of Epidemic Meningitis" by Lieut. Olitsky, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is one of the most severe indictments of a city's housing conditions which I remember to have seen. Dr. Olitsky informs us that the districts which showed the greatest incidence of the disease were the most crowded sections of Hongkong and Kowloon, while in areas where there was no crowding, notably the Tsim Sha Teui and the Hill District, there were no, or comparatively very few, cases. He continues:

"In the first place there are too many houses on too small a space, in this way causing structures to be in close proximity. In return this gives rise to insufficient ventilation and for the most part very little light. The areas and the streets or lanes are so narrow and the houses are so high (in proportion to the narrowness of the street) that not only ventilation and light becomes deficient but the air is always damp from the wetness of the passage ways." He goes on to cite typical example of overcrowding, one of which may be quoted: "50 persons living in a space of 5,292 cubic feet with two windows and one door all of which were bolted." "The air," he remarks, "was quite foul."

"In all these houses," he continues, "the legal restrictions insist on seven to nine persons to the floor, the actual number was thirteen to twenty." Here we have, in a few words, the awful seriousness of the present conditions. We have solemnly decreed by Ordinance that a certain floor is to contain not more than seven to nine persons, but because there is no more available building space on this side of the harbour, and because vested interests have in some mysterious manner been able to thwart all attempt at development of building sites and means of communication on the mainland, the Sanitary Officials of the Government are obliged to close their eyes to flagrant and wholesale breaches of the regulations which they see around them daily in every Chinese house in the Colony.

Lieut. Olitsky sums up the situation thus: "Hence there are too many houses over too small an area, there are no sanitary arrangements for light and air within the houses, and there are too many persons living in the houses." "It is beyond the scope of this investigation to show how this great social and economic problem of relocating as it were the enormous numbers of Chinese from the small area of their community may be accomplished. Reclamation of land and colonizing the adjacent New Territories by improving transit facilities suggest themselves." But this question is left for solution by the Government.

There is now very little available level building space on the Hongkong side of the harbour. For this reason the speeches at the recent public meeting showed a desire to get away altogether from this "tight little island" in formulating plans for future development. As Mr. J. P. Braga put it, "After considering all other possible localities Kowloon appears to present all the conditions required for a new settlement with ample means for future development." A model European or Portuguese settlement is suggested in the district lying between the prolongation of Coronation and Tai Po Roads and Mr. Bowley has suggested the development of the flat area between the Tai Po Road and Takoktsui with a view to accommodating the very class among which the most serious over-crowding at present exists, namely, the great labour population of the Colony.

In addition to these two ambitious schemes Mr. Bowley yesterday also drew attention to the very extensive reclamation at present being carried out at the head of Kowloon Bay by the Kai Tak Land Investment Co. This great work, which was first conceived by Dr. Wu Ting Fan, the eminent Chinese diplomat, and fostered by the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, C.M.G., is the largest reclamation undertaking ever initiated in this Colony by private enterprise. This reclamation, which is being pushed forward rapidly, extends across the whole of the head of Kowloon Bay from Old Kowloon City to the Taiwan Glass Works, covering an area of 210 acres. In order to convey some idea of the extent of this great scheme the following particulars may be cited:

1. The contract for the first portion of the scheme amounted to one and three quarter million dollars.
2. The reclamation will considerably exceed in area the whole of that portion of the Kowloon Peninsula south of Austin Road (including the Railway Reclamation).
3. The Praya will be equal in length to the Hongkong Praya, from the General Post Office to Whitty Street.
4. Along this water frontage of over one and a half miles there will be piers at which ocean-going steamers can be berthed at low tide.
5. An area of four acres is being laid out as a Recreation Ground.
6. The Praya is to be 175 feet wide and the main central thoroughfare 100 feet in width. All the other roads intersecting the settlement will be 50 feet wide.
7. The Praya and the main central thoroughfare are to be lined with trees.
8. A service of well-appointed ferry boats is to run to and from Hongkong.

The site is undoubtedly the most suitable for a settlement outside of the island of Hongkong. Situated at the head of a great sheltered bay, which is the refuge for all the shipping in the harbour during typhoon weather, the piers along the new Praya are—with the opening of connection with the railway—undoubtedly destined to be a valuable asset among the shipping facilities of this great port. Sheltered by high hills from the cold winds in winter and exposed to all the cool breezes that blow across the harbour in summer, the site is an ideal one as a residential district. The splendid system of sunlamps, which are designed for the purpose of thoroughly draining all the back areas between the reclamation and the hills to the north, so that no breeding place should be left for mosquitoes in the whole of this extensive district.

Another advantage of the scheme is that a larger area of level land is still available to the north of the reclamation, and of the Customs Pass or Sailing Road, over the ground now embracing

the villages of Pak Ut Tsai and Ngau Chi Wan, around Hammer Hill, and the villages of Sha Ti Un, Un Ling, Nga Iu Tsai, Po Kong, Pak Hang and Ngau Tain Wan to Kowloon City, most of which land is now occupied for cultivation purposes by the people of these villages.

The enterprise shown by those associated in this great undertaking should serve as an inspiring example to us in the problem with which we now confronted in connection with the provision of housing accommodation for the European and Portuguese communities, and for the great labour population of the Colony. The Kowloon Bay Reclamation fortunately simplifies the problem very considerably, as it is hoped that with an extension to the north, which the promoters will doubtless be prepared to undertake when the time arrives, this area will be sufficient to meet the needs for many years to come of the class for which the reclamation is intended, namely, the wealthier and better class Chinese, including persons such as English speaking clerks for whom bright well-ventilated flats on modern lines will be available at reasonable rentals.

The transit question in connection with all these three schemes—the European and Portuguese Reservations, Shamsipo and the Kowloon Bay Reclamation—is one which demands the prompt and earnest consideration of the Government. It is understood that the construction of tramways on the Kowloon side may be expected to commence within a year or so after the water is to be hoped that the lines will not run merely to the thickly populated districts of Yau-mai and Hung-hung, but will be continued to those areas which are being newly developed in the territory beyond. The success of all schemes aiming at the development of outlying districts must always depend to a very great extent on cheap, easy, and rapid means of communication. These new districts should be served by a moderately frequent service from the early stages of their development, even if this should necessitate a Government subsidy to the Tramway Company for a certain number of years until such time as the population would be sufficient to make the service remunerative.

It may appear that I have here dealt more with the Chinese than the European housing problem, but as many know from experience the latter has to a considerable degree arisen out of the former. The large influx of the Chinese of the better class into the Colony in recent years has considerably accentuated the urgency of a problem which has been always demanding solution since the early days of British occupation. As a natural result of this influx all properties in Hongkong and the Kowloon peninsula have considerably appreciated. Those Chinese who are not temporary residents, they have come to make Hongkong their home. Their presence will undoubtedly be an asset to the Colony and will have an ultimate beneficial effect on the Colony's financial life, but unfortunately the immediate result is that European and Portuguese residents who cannot afford to live on the only European reservation, the Peak, are forced to quit localities where they have for years been able to find suitable homes at more or less reasonable rentals, and are, as a consequence, brought face to face with a perplexing situation which is daily becoming more alarming. A situation the difficulty of which is accentuated by the fact that there are no more suitable properties to be found elsewhere in Hongkong. Hence any attempt at a solution of the problem of finding accommodation outside Hongkong for the Chinese of the better class must be of paramount importance in the consideration of the European and Portuguese housing question.

There are big problems to be faced and vested interests in many forms to be combated, but if the Colony is to go on and prosper in the future, as in the past, those problems must now be tackled and solved once and for all—I am, etc.,

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1918.
R. PATER.

THE QUESTION OF A VICTOR
BONUS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—From authentic private correspondence I elicit the fact that the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., in Hongkong, as well as all their branches throughout China, are giving a Peace Bonus of three months' pay to their staff as compensation for the various privations they have undergone during the war.

Much praise is due to the aforementioned for their benevolence, and one is inclined to be optimistic that the rest of the mercantile firms and banks will follow this model of generosity—if not fully, at least to some extent.

That many firms have made tremendous profits during the period of the war cannot be gainsaid, so that there is no reason why the employers should not devote a little of this profit to the benefit of their employees.

I also understand that some French firms are giving as much as four months' pay to their employees in celebration of the Allied victory.

Now what about the Chinese Maritime Customs? They have done nothing, absolutely nothing, for their staffs since the commencement of the European struggle. They have always assumed an attitude of insouciant calm. These poor employees have had no increase of pay or bonus of any kind to boast of. It would appear that the power to move the hearts of the Customs authorities in Peking rests not with human beings—Yours, etc.,

EXPECTANT.
Swatow, 26th November, 1918.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning, at the offices of the company, St. George's Building. Mr. R. G. Shawan presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (Consulting Committee), Messrs. M. S. Northcote, H. F. Campbell, R. Henderson, Lo Cheung Ip, Tong Lai Chuen and T. Leeman (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—At our annual meeting last year, when we laid before you our accounts, I referred to the difficulties we had to contend with, and, during the past year, these difficulties have not been lessened—rather the contrary. In spite of this our business has continued to grow, and the accounts now laid before you show a net profit of \$39,411.54 which, as we are unable to pay a dividend for want of funds, we propose to dispose of by writing off

From value of lines \$30,000.00
From value of buildings and machinery 58,411.54

We explained to you at our last meeting the necessity for increasing our plant and acquiring a new site for the factory, for which, of course, more capital would be required, and you have probably wondered why nothing further has been done in regard to new capital. The fact is that the new turbines, etc., we ordered have not been delivered, and, under present conditions, it is impossible to say when we shall get them. But, no doubt, with the recent happy termination of hostilities, the restrictions on manufacturing and shipping will be, at least, modified if not done away with. In the meantime we have done something; we have come to an end of our negotiations with the Government for a new site, and I think the arrangement we have made may be considered satisfactory on the whole. Briefly it is this:—

We have obtained a Marine Lot between the Cement Works and the Kowloon Dock in exchange for our old site, and we receive, in addition, an allowance of \$40,000 to cover the value of our old buildings and the cost of filling in and making the new site. The areas of the two pieces exchanged are about the same, but we shall have a Marine Lot, the advantages of which are obvious, in exchange for an inland lot, and we may remove any temporary buildings on the old site that we can utilize for the new factory. We think that the Government have met us fairly in this matter, and we trust you will feel satisfied that we have done the best we could in your interests.

Now, in regard to new capital, we have decided with your approval to delay no longer. As explained to you last year you will receive one \$5 share in the new company for every share (whether \$1 or \$5) in the old, that is, the present Company. This will make 100,000 shares at \$5=\$500,000, and we propose to issue further 100,000 shares at \$5, share for share, giving present shareholders the first refusal of them. Meetings will be held in a few days to propose and confirm the necessary resolutions, which are now being drafted by the Company's solicitors.

As we do not have to pay off our debentures till 1922 we really only require at the moment money to pay for pulling down and transferring our present factory and rebuilding it on the new site. The cost of this should come well within \$100,000, so we propose that \$1 per share shall be payable on application, but at present we cannot give the exact date for this—probably it will be some time in January—and the balance will be called up later on when the bills for machinery fall due. We are also now faced with the necessity for laying all our cables underground, which will mean a heavy outlay before long, but as to this we cannot give figures at present.

There is nothing in the accounts that requires special reference except perhaps the small subscription of \$1,000 to War Charities which, I know, you will approve. In fact, if any of you wish to give us a lead we should like to make a larger donation as a thank-offering for the end of the war and for the Company's prosperity.

We have written off out of profits \$2,347.70 for bad debts, but we hope some of this will be received from the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property.

As to our current business I need say very little, as the figures speak for themselves and you are as well able to judge of the prospects of Kowloon increasing as we are. The present price of coal, not to mention other things, is as you can understand, a heavy handicap on our profits, but we hope it will not be long before there is a change in our favour in this respect. I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir C. P. Chater seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Sir C. P. Chater and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected to the Consulting Committee, on the proposition of Mr. Northcote, seconded by Mr. Henderson.

Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Northcote: Before we part I have pleasure in proposing that an additional donation of \$1,000 to given to War Charities.

Mr. Lo Cheung Ip seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting was then terminated.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED

HEINZ

SOME OF THE

57

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

STOCKED BY US

BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE
PORK AND BEANS WITHOUT TOMATO SAUCE
VEGETARIAN BAKED BEANS.
CREAM OF CELERY AND GREEN PEA SOUP
INDIAN RELISH, PEARL ONIONS,
SWEET MIXED PICKLES AND GERKINS,
CHILI SAUCE, QUEEN OLIVES,
TOMATO KETCHUP.

ANYTHING THAT'S

HEINZ

IS SAFE TO BUY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

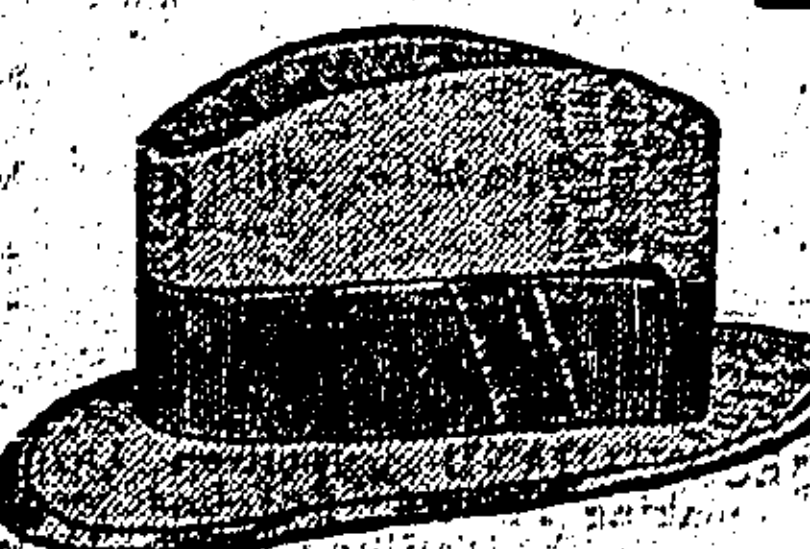
Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



Powell Ltd



SMART HATS

FOR

HEATHER DAY.

NEGLIGES

IN ALL THE NEWEST

MATERIALS.

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

44, Old Bond St.
London, W.

SMART

NECKWEAR

IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE
DESIGNS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murrate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 23, Des Vaux Road, WING, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED Our Office from No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, BUILDING to No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, BUILDING, (Second Floor of the old MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING), entrance by the House Street. BENJAMIN & POTTS. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3732]

LOST.

HALF GROWN SIAMESE CAT (MALE) White body with Brown Tips Lost from "Kelleet Crest" No. 83, The Peak. Reward will be given to finder if returned to the above residence. H. F. CAMPBELL. [3733]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 1 P.M. TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, 1918. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3734]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 1 P.M. TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, 1918. By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3735]

"HEATHER DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, at 1 P.M. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3736]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, HEATHER DAY. By Order of the Committee, E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3737]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

HEATHER DAY. THE Club House will be thrown Open TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 29th, to Members' friends (Ladies and Non-Members) from 12 Noon to 3 P.M. By Order, A. H. ABBAS, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3738]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, and on THAT DATE the UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD, AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

An allowance of 50% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 50% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance, or, if returned to the Company's Office, a 50% refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3739]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute. MANAGERESS. [3740]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S - CAFE

DINNER AND DANCE

will be held under the auspices of the Heather Day Fund at WISEMAN'S CAFE

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1918.

In aid of THE HEATHER DAY FUND.

Tickets \$2.50 each.

Tables may be booked. [3741]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 1st DECEMBER, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, November 28th, 1918. [3742]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Sheung Shui in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Boundary Measurements	Original Area	Area of Lot
Lot 1, near the intersection of the New Territories Road and the Sheung Shui Road, containing about 100 acres.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [3743]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price. Apply by letter— "AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press, or Care of General Post Office, Box No. 320. [3744]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO₂ ice-making Plant in first-class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of ice per day with Circulating Water 85° Fahr. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to "NAMKENG" Care of "Daily Press" Office. [3745]

ERECTOR

The Toy-like structural Steel is a Miniature of the MECHANICAL WORLD

You will never grow tired of making Erector Models because it's the most

FASCINATING TOY in the world.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, P. O. Box 630. HONGKONG. [3746]

TO LET

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to— KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248, Des Vaux Road Central. [3747]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3748]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [3749]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shampan, Canton. A HOUSE in Wongneichang Road. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3750]

FOR SALE.

A LEASED, 100, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession. Apply— O. H. GALE, Public Works Department. [3751]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [3752]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is

healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

FRENCH COULOMMIER "

COTTAGE "

PICNIC "

POTTED " 1528

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "COLOMBIA" VOY 8-OUT FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on December 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after December 6th, 1918, will be subject to sale.

No Fine Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPHERD, Acting Agent. Hongkong, November 27th, 1918. [3753]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER, BAHIAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port at usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers and Cargo for the connecting vessel, will be received before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to the Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, &c. apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.

INTIMATION

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

BULL DOG

STOUT

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 18.

(18)

MARRIAGE.

UYDENS—GREENBERG.—At the Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, on 27th instant, LUVINUS UYDENS, (Asst. Examiner C.M. Customs, Ningpo), son of Mrs. Uydens, of Antwerp, Belgium, to LENA GREENBERG, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Grenberg, of Shanghai. Shanghai and Tientsin papers please copy. [3754]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 111, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1918.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE Parliament, which has been responsible for the conduct of the nation's affairs during the most anxious and critical period in history has been dissolved, and a new House of Commons will assemble on January 21st. We must all share the hope, expressed by His Majesty the King, that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing, on a sure foundation of ordered liberty, the common welfare of the people.

Many, we have no doubt, will be disposed to agree with Mr. Asquith in describing the approaching general election in the United Kingdom as "a blunder and a calamity." The ex-Premier seems to base his opinion on the ground that the soldiers on service overseas will not be able to exercise the franchise. As a matter of fact, however, those on the Western front will be entitled to vote by post, and those in other theatres of war by proxy. The former class should experience no difficulty, but thousands of the latter are so far away from Home that it may be doubted if the concession in their case is of any practical value. This cannot be other than a matter for regret, but the chief reason for the objection which is felt in some quarters to an appeal to the electorate at the present time is, apparently, that it is calculated to disturb the unity of the nation. This fear, we think, is exaggerated. All the elections will be held on the same day, and the excitement which, no

doubt, will be aroused in many constituencies will speedily subside when the contest is over. In any case, it is obvious that a House of Commons returned by a defunct electorate eight years ago cannot pretend to possess the necessary authority to deal with the vitally important questions—such, for example, as Imperial preference, the organisation and protection of industry, development of agriculture, State control of the methods of transportation, provision of houses for the working classes on an extensive scale, and improvement of the conditions of employment—that will claim attention during the period of reconstruction. Under normal conditions any one of these would be sufficient to divide the House of Commons into hostile groups, and, collectively, they would be beyond the power of any political party to settle. Happily, at the moment there is a Coalition of parties, and it is this which is appealing to the country for a mandate in accordance with the democratic principles we profess to admire. To postpone this course for a few months would not alter the fundamentals of the situation, while to delay it for any considerable time would only produce difficulties. Not the least of these would be the reappearance of the old lines of cleavage as the pressure of the national emergency which led to their obliteration four years ago relaxed—a reflection which may contain a crumb of comfort for those who suspect that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are seeking to take advantage of the present temper of the nation to re-establish themselves in office for another five years. As it is, there are all the signs of substantial agreement, and we may confidently expect that the Government will be returned to power with an accession of strength which it could not possibly possess while it rested on a House of Commons unrepresentative of the people. As a result of this any impression of serious divisions amongst us, which our Allies and the enemy may have gained from the noisy minority which has fomented strikes and conducted peace campaigns, will be removed; and our representatives will go to the Peace Conference knowing that they have behind them the support of the whole nation.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 16th amounted to 69,710 tons and the sales to 45,055 tons.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Justice Gompertz received the following cablegram from the Secretary of the Air Force yesterday morning:—"Pleased to inform you 2nd Lieut. H. C. T. Gompertz, of Royal Air Force, who was reported missing on November 10th, arrived in England on November 28th unharmed and well."

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., Messrs. Hughes & Hough offered for sale by public auction, yesterday afternoon, "The Smith's Villa," Magazine "Gap," the Peak. Several well-known gentlemen were amongst the bidders. The reserve price was \$35,500. Bidding rose by sums of \$500 to \$43,000, at which figure Mr. J. A. Plummer, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., became the purchaser. The property has an area of 88,900 square feet, and on it stands a well-built European bungalow.

At the wedding of Mr. Luvinus Uydens and Miss Lena Grenberg at the Registrar General's Office on the 27th instant, Mrs. Cameron, proprietress of the Carlton Hotel, gave the bride away, while Mr. Herman Masuk, of the Dairy Farm Company, acted as best man. The bride wore a white serge dress with manye silk. The bridegroom presented his bride with a diamond pendant. A reception was held in the Carlton Hotel in the evening, when the health of the bride and bridegroom was toasted by the best man. A few permanent residents of the hotel were present at a special dinner provided for the occasion.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday. When a richa-coolie was charged with plying a richa for hire in the Colony without a license, Mr. Wolfe enquired why defendant wished to be a richa-puller.

Defendant, an old man, replied that he had no other work to do.

Mr. Wolfe: "You have got to have certain qualifications to be a richa-puller in Hongkong and Kowloon. You may be able to be a richa-puller in Fanning or some other village, but not here."

Defendant, an old man, replied that he had no other work to do.

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FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A JAPANESE LOAN.

PEKING, November 28th. The Japanese Legation has issued a communiqué stating that a loan of ten million yen has been contracted on October 25th by the Chinese Government from a Sino-Japanese Industrial Company. This is a renewal and extension of the former loan of three millions, and provides that seven millions be deposited in Tokyo and expended only upon the extension of the Chinese telephone system. The interest charged is 8 per cent.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

EX-PRESIDENT TO VISIT EUROPE.

The ex-President, Li Yuan-hung, will leave for Europe shortly to study foreign politics.

PEKING TUCHUNS' DEMANDS.

The Tuchuns in Peking have demanded that the Vice-President should be elected at once, and that the Premiership should be restored to Tuan Chi-ji.

THE TELEGRAPH LOAN.

It is reported that seven million dollars have been paid to Hsu Shu-chang in Japan, as part of the Telegraph Loan.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 28th.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

There have been very enthusiastic scenes in Canton since yesterday, when the Armistice was celebrated. The city was gaily decorated with flags and flowers. Great processions will march through the city today.

PAK KUP PUI LOTTERY.

It is reported that the Pak Kup Pui lottery is to be opened shortly. The matter is to be raised in the Provincial Assembly for discussion, and it is expected that it will be approved by the members.

KING-CHOW AFFAIRS.

The Tuchun has given rewards of \$30,000 and \$10,000, respectively, to the military and naval forces who participated in the occupation of King-chow.

The gunboat Pa Man has escaped with a few hundred soldiers and large quantities of arms. The French authorities have been requested to have her interned on her arrival at Annam or Haiphong, whither she is said to be proceeding.

It is reported that both the Canton forces and Lung's troops are looting in King-chow. Bandits, also, are active. SILENT FIVE IS WUHOW.

A fire broke out in Wuchow a few nights ago and lasted from 9 to 11 p.m. Sixty-one houses were burnt to the ground. There was no loss of life.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUNDS. We are informed that great efforts are being made at present to raise funds in aid of the Soldiers' Relief Fund in Canton. It is hoped that a large sum will be collected.

"WHEN A MAN SEES RED."

A cinematograph film, which created a great sensation in America, entitled "When a Man Sees Red" was screened for the first time at the Victoria Theatre last night. The fame of the film had preceded it, and there was a full house. The picture itself is so striking and presents its problematical theme in such a forceful way, that it is certain to draw crowded houses during the short time that it will be shown in Hongkong. Essentially an educational film, it teaches the lesson that, evil results must follow unbridled passion.

The film is the production of the Famous Fox Company, of America, whose emotional photo-plays have made that company, and its leading actors and actresses, famous throughout the world. The chief role is taken by William Farnum, whose portrayal of a very difficult part has increased his already high reputation. Through the adventures of a girl whose love of a "good time" led to her downfall, one gets glimpses of life as led in the "backwaters," and when, after running through the whole gamut of human emotions, one comes to an unnaturally happy ending, one feels that one has had more than sufficient of the emotional side of human existence.

The photo-play will be shown at the Victoria Theatre till Sunday night.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday. When a richa-coolie was charged with plying a richa for hire in the Colony without a license, Mr. Wolfe enquired why defendant wished to be a richa-puller.

Defendant, an old man, replied that he had no other work to do.

Mr. Wolfe: "You have got to have certain qualifications to be a richa-puller in Hongkong and Kowloon. You may be able to be a richa-puller in Fanning or some other village, but not here."

Defendant, an old man, replied that he had no other work to do.

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THE WAR.

ALLIES MAY OCCUPY GERMANY INDEFINITELY.

GERMAN STATES MUST PAY THE WAR BILL.

FRENCH ENTER THE CAPITAL OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

HOME ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

LATEST CABLES.

(THOROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AFTERMATH.

DESTITUTION ON THE RUSSO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

Telegrams report terrible scenes of distress among destitute Russian and German prisoners tramping homeward.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

STOCKHOLM, November 26th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that immense crowds of freed Russian war-prisoners from Germany are adrift on the frontier, and are suffering terribly from lack of clothing and food. Most of them are ill with consumption and dysentery. Thousands are dying on the roadside.

M. Lenin has desperately, but vainly, appealed to the local Soviets to help. Serious political consequences are feared.

A French officer from Russia states that a great number of horses are dying of starvation in the streets. The Moscow people continue to eat horses and dogs.

SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTE.

LIKELY RUPTURE BETWEEN PERU AND CHILE.

LONDON, November 28th.

An official statement says that Peru has withdrawn her Consuls from Chile, owing to anti-Peruvian riots at Iquique and Antofagasta. The trouble was due to the old Tacna-Arica dispute.

THE BRITISH AIR FORCE.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO ITS VALOUR AND DEVOTION.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Air Council pays a high tribute to the valour and devotion to duty of the Air Force during the war. It says that in every war theatre, by sea and on land, the assistance of the Air Force has been a factor of ever-increasing importance in the operations of the Navy and Army. The Home Defence Air Squadrons, under very difficult and dangerous conditions, successfully met the menace of the enemy's air attacks on civilians. The work of the Independent Air Force during recent months contributed powerfully to the disintegration of the enemy's capacity to resist.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHAOS IN GERMANY.

ALLIES MAY OCCUPY GERMANY INDEFINITELY.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the chaos in Germany, warns the German people that they must themselves establish a responsible Government, otherwise the Allies have no alternative but reluctantly to occupy Germany indefinitely, until the existing difficulties are cleared up.

BREMEN BOLSHIEVKS ROUTED.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

The Bolsheviks were completely routed in Bremen.

The crews of the warships at Kiel passed a resolution condemning the Berlin extremists.

DR. SOLF DENOUNCED.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

A conference of representatives from the German Federal States met in Berlin. Herr Eiser, the President of Bavaria, vigorously denounced Dr. Solf and Herr Erzberger, who were deeply compromised, as the representatives of the old régime.

THE DISINTEGRATION SCHEME.

LONDON, November 25th.

In connection with the movement for the division of Germany into its various States, ruled as Republics, the Westminster Gazette, referring to the possibility that in the course of the peace negotiations the Allies may be faced with a situation in which the legal personality in Germany may have undergone a complete change, and Germany, like Austria, may have flown into fragments, says: "That cannot be allowed to alter the main fact of the situation; namely, that Germany, as a whole, must be held responsible for the consequences of the war and the German States, whatever their form, must pay the bill."

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT'S DUPLICITY DENOUNCED.

COPENHAGEN, November 28th.

The Vorwarts, referring to the Bavarian revelations, vehemently denounces the Berlin Government's duplicity.

THE GUILTY MUST BE PUNISHED.

LONDON, November 26th.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech at Hitchin, aroused the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that there was no feeling more widely or more deeply held than that those responsible for the war should be punished, irrespective of rank or position.

THE COMING ELECTION.

MR. BONAR LAW'S GLASGOW SPEECH.

LONDON, November 28th.

Numerous election speeches were made this evening, including one by Mr. Bonar Law at Glasgow.

Mr. Bonar Law said that for the future of the world and for the sake of the nations which participated in the war, it was no less essential now than during the war that there should be the same good feeling among the nations that helped to win the war.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that it was essential that the British representatives at the Peace Conference should have the support of the whole country.

He repeated that an Allied victory would have been impossible without the financial assistance of Great Britain, which ran terrible risks. "More than once we could only look a week or two ahead as the time during which we could meet our obligations. Yet we were right to run that risk, for without success what was the use of gold as security or anything else."

He paid a warm tribute to the Dominion and Indian troops.

Eighty-five per cent. of the troops would be able to vote at the election.

QUANTITY AGAINST QUALITY.

LONDON, November 28th.

Sir Edward Carson has decided to stand for the Belfast Division, instead of Dublin University.

Colonel Lynch has been adopted as the Labour candidate for South Battersea.

Growing feeling is manifesting itself in different parts of the country in favour of a freer hand in the local selection of candidates. Mr. Lloyd George has been urged to take the matter in hand to prevent the unnecessary wounding of local susceptibilities.

The Times, publishing a list of hundreds of candidates, remarks that the quality is far less remarkable than the quantity.

BRITISH MAJESTIES' VISIT TO PARIS.

A WARM WELCOME ASSURED.

PARIS, November 28th.

A Havas message says:—Paris is ready to give the King of England a deeply-felt welcome. The King comes to convey congratulations to the President of France on the great victory secured by the joint Armies. Paris will honour England and the Empire.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

IMPROVED METHODS OF COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, November 28th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hitchin, emphasised the necessity of improving the Constitution of the Empire. He did not agree with the Australian Premier's complaint about not being sufficiently consulted as regards the terms of the Armistice, but thought that the complaint indicated weakness in our present Imperial arrangements, as we had no regular means of consulting the Dominions. Something must be done to improve Imperial consultation and Imperial unity.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

FORMAL ENTRY INTO STRASSBOURG.

BOURG.

STRASSBOURG, November 28th.

The French Army, headed by General Petain, entered Strassbourg. The city was beflagged and the streets were packed with cheering thousands singing the "Marseillaise."

AN OLD STAIN EXPUNGED.

PARIS, November 26th.

A Havas message says:—Marshal Petain made an official entry into Strassbourg yesterday afternoon.

With the recovery of the old Alsatian fortress, the stain of 1870 is expunged from the escutcheon of France. Alsace and Lorraine threw themselves into the arms of the Motherland, and there is no talk of plebiscites or autonomy.

The troops in Strassbourg passed through the Place Kleber to the Place Republique, where they defiled in a magnificent column past Marshal Petain, amid scenes of emotion.

A short service was held in the Cathedral.

BRITISH TO HOLD COLOGNE.

PARIS, November 28th.

A Havas message says:—By the Armistice terms, the Allies are to hold the entire west bank of the Rhine in addition to three bridgeheads on the east bank. The American Army will occupy Coblenz, the British Cologne, and the French Mayence.

RELEASED FRENCH PRISONERS.

PARIS, November 26th.

A Havas message says:—Two thousand French prisoners of war from Germany have arrived in Paris from Darmstadt. Over 100,000 other prisoners will make their way home on foot.

GERMAN PEACE MISSION.

PARIS, November 28th.

A Havas message says:—It is stated that the German Mission which takes part in the coming peace preliminaries will not be lodged in Paris, but in the environs of the Capital.

PRONUNCIATION OF YPRES.

THE QUEEN'S PRECISION MIS-TAKEN FOR HICCUGHS.

Queen Mary is very precise in giving the correct pronunciation to the names of towns in the war zone in France and insists upon others doing the same. No matter whether the Queen is listening to a General at the head of an army corps or to a wounded Tommy in the hospital, she interpolates her corrections automatically when the name of a town is pronounced incorrectly.

The following story was told recently by a British staff officer, who said it was related by the Duke of Connaught in the officers' mess at Aldershot. The Queen spends much time visiting wounded men in the hospital and likes to hear their experiences. There was a sergeant in one of the guard regiments who was severely wounded near Ypres and had received the Victoria Cross for his bravery. The Queen heard about him, and on her next visit to the hospital she sat by his bedside and asked him to tell her all the details.

"Well, your Majesty," he began, "it was just like this. We were at Wipers."

"Wipers," interrupted the Queen, "and got orders to march out and check the advance of the enemy. After we left Wipers—"

"Wipers," said the Queen again, and every time he mentioned the name of the old Flemish city she corrected him without it having any effect on the Sergeant, who called it "Wipers" every time. Next day the Duke of Connaught said he had to call at the hospital, and asked the sergeant what he thought of Queen Mary after his long talk with her. "The Queen is a noble woman, Sir," he replied, "but what a pity she hiccoughs so."

"HEATHER DAY."

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF COURSE.

Golfers are reminded that this course will be opened for play on Heather Day and consequently there will be no occasion for them to go to Faaling, Happy Valley, Deep Water Bay, or to the U.S.R.C. course at Kowloon.

The main course is one of 9 holes and will tax the skill of the keenest golfer to make a good score. Bunkers have to be negotiated very carefully to avoid disaster. The following are the Holes:—

	Yards	Bogey
1st, "The Gully"	55	3
2nd, "The Rise"	58	3
3rd, "The Armchair"	68	3
4th, "The Mound"	68	3
5th, "The Pond"	54	3
6th, "The Bomb"	39	2
7th, "The Long Hole"	98	3
8th, "The Fence"	51	2
9th, "The Home Hole"	80	3

The total Bogey is, therefore, 23.

There will be a Bogey competition open to ladies and gentlemen. There is no reason why the ladies should not excel on this Course, and we may remind them that a lady won the 1st prize last year on the 7-hole course in the Fair grounds when Miniature Golf was first introduced in the Colony.

Long driving counts for nothing, and an ordinary player will have as good a chance of winning the championship as the scratch or low handicap player.

The first prizes for the ladies' and gentlemen's championships have been very kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater. The conditions of these competitions are that a minimum of 40 cards must be returned for each. The entrance fee is \$2 per round, and any number of rounds may be played. Banners up will also receive prizes.

Ladies' and gentlemen's medal play competition at \$1 per round will be good practice for those aspiring to championship honours. First prizes for ladies and the same for gentlemen.

Mixed Foursomes should be popular if one does not want to play too strenuously. Entrance fee, \$1 per card. For this competition, prizes will be awarded to the lady and gentleman who do the best medal round.

The Bogey pool competition will be open to ladies and gentlemen at \$1 per card, and two prizes will be given. The Bogey for the course is 23, and the opinion of the leading golfers in the Colony is that the Committee of the golf section has set golfers a hard task to beat "The Colonel."

Clock Golf:—This is where the novice at Golf will have a look-in-even to the extent of beating the best men at the game. Many a good player loses his match on the putting green, and the fearless novice who looks at the hole and then hits his ball is just as likely to get there as the golfer who studies every blade of grass to observe how the "nap" lies. There are three "Clocks," and as there was so much standing round waiting turn last year the Committee have erected a small stand, where intending competitors may rest until their turn arrives to play. This stand is not exclusively reserved for golfers. Those interested in the game can view all the clock golfers as well as the play on the 9-hole course by paying a fee of \$1 at the gate.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has kindly consented to open the course by playing the first round with Mr. R. M. Dyer, the President of the St. Andrew's Society, and they will have the services of two champions of the Colony as caddies.

The courses will be well-lighted with 500 c.p. Kitson lamps which will make play at night equally as enjoyable as day play, and all the committee of the Golf section hope for is good weather to ensure success.

A very fine selection of prizes will be awarded to winners, and it is hoped that all who are interested in the royal and ancient game will roll up and do their best to obtain one or more. If failure attends the spending of the first \$10, carry on and spend another \$10, and still, another ten until success is attained.

Mashie and putters and balls will be supplied on the course, and caddies will be in attendance.

Arrangements have been made with the various Stores that winners of prizes may exchange them for others of equal value. The rules of golf apply to all competitions. There are no local rules for the course.

THE EARLY RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE AND THE JAPANESE.

(BY PUTNAM WEALE.)

(The following are some outline notes of an interesting lecture given by Mr. Putnam Weale at the North China Union Language School.)

After referring to the map and to the geographical position of Ancient China, discussing briefly the question who the ancient Chinese were and where they lived, the lecturer stated that the best authorities were agreed that there was a migration across the desert from a point near the Caspian Sea. The system of capitalization which is so extensive in China suffers from a defect that may be derived from its inland origin, namely, that sea-drainage is understood, in which and other respects this form of Chinese activity shows affinity with the ancient systems of Babylonia.

NORTH CHINA.

North China is a frontier land, a glacis, to man the Great Wall. In the pre-Christian era, when the Great Wall was commenced, the first fortified area was the Kansu-Shensi-Shansi section, directly protecting the upper valleys of the Yellow River. Sir Aurel Stein has discovered many garrison orders, dating back to 2,000 years ago, showing what a strict watch was kept. The older capitals of China, Sianfu, Kaifeng and Soyang, were situated under cover of the Great Wall. So far as the lecturer was aware, no date had been assigned to the closing of the gap between this section and that at Shanhaikwan, but we know that the Great Wall was constantly being expanded and repaired, even the Ming dynasty adding loops. In course of time, through the conquest of China by Tartar and Mongol conquerors, the centre of gravity shifted north to Peking from the Yellow River and Peking is to some extent out of touch with the area in which the bulk of the national interest and culture have been.

KOREA.

To turn to Korea. The Old Korean kingdom once stretched far west across the Yalu and the Liaotung Peninsula. Korean settlements in earlier ages evidently extending to a point not far from the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan, for there is a "Kaoli Men," or Korean Gate not far from Shanhaikwan, where traditionally this entry was made into the Korean domain. It was Chinese scholars at the beginning of the Christian era who founded the Korean Kingdoms, and there is little doubt that this race of cultivators, like the Chinese, made their settlements wherever there was waste land. The old Korea of pre-fenglon times was a big China, everything the country had, saw its language and syllabary, being Chinese. The fact, therefore, cannot be doubted that the warlike Mongol-Tartar element broke asunder the old settlement of non-warlike peoples, leaving pockets or islands of them just as pockets or islands of the Slav race have been left in Austria.

WHO ARE THE JAPANESE?

These remarks are introductory to the question, "Who are the Japanese?" You will all know that for political reasons the Japanese trace their emperors from a mythical empress who is supposed to have conquered Korea in the seventh century B.C. There is a great deal more in myth than most people suppose, and there is no reason to doubt that the earlier connexion between Korea and Southern Japan was expressed in warrior terms.

The Japanese in any case are partly descended from a double stream of immigrants who came from the Asiatic mainland by way of the Peninsula of Korea, one part being Manchu Korea or Turanian stock, and the other part Mongol; but Baek, one of most distinguished investigators of Japanese origins finds also from the recording of many cephalic indices and from other biometrical data that the Japanese are mainly of Malay stock, the Malay strain being the strongest one in their makeup, the inbreeding of centuries having bred out the weaker stock.

OF MALAY ORIGIN.

If you strip off the outer Chinese clothing of both Japanese men and women, for the kimono is purely Chinese in origin, you make a remarkable discovery. The men wear a loin-cloth that is peculiar to all the water-peoples living in the island-groups along the shores of Southern Asia, but is unknown amongst those of Mongolian race-stock; whilst the women wear underneath the kimono what is nothing more or less than the sarong and a little sleeveless jacket. Garbed like that and placed on the boats they still use, with their sharp curved Malay prows, you see the original invaders moving up from their southern islands. In their houses, raised two feet or so above the ground, one may trace the vestigial remains of the water-house built on piles; and, although the Japanese are more and more dominated by the Chinese, their strong clogs are what is left of an invention to enable a normally barefooted people to tread the long forest trails leading up from the seashore.

CHINESE CULTIVATIONS.

It is necessary to dwell on these details in order to fix well the differences between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese were from the dawn of history a race of cultivators, peaceful as all peasants are. The Japanese, being primarily a water-people mixed with a forest-folk, were fishermen and hunters. At the beginning of the Christian era, they were thinly scattered in the valleys and along the coasts of their own islands. But the aborigines, whom we know as the Ainu, had not been driven out of the mountains, and warfare against them was constant and intense. Early Japanese history is obscure. Chinese history shows that between 57 and 247 A.D. Japan sent four embassies to the courts of the Han and Wei dynasties, but it is not until the sixth century that the light on the relations between Japan and China begins to grow clear. With the spread of Buddhism came the first real knowledge of the Chinese classics, the Japanese written language by means of Chinese ideographs, dating only from the seventh century. Scholars date authentic history from then. Prior to that date there are certain evidences that the peculiar Korean script was fitfully borrowed, but it never took real root.

LEARNING THE BRIDGE.

It is learning, then, that formed the first bridge between China and Japan, and in this learning Buddhism played a great part. Priests and scholars crossed in great numbers from China. There was a constant stream of immigrants, who must have come by way of Korea as well as by sea, and the result may be gathered from the fact that a census of the Japanese nobility, taken in 814 A.D., indicated 352 Korean and Chinese families against 795 of purely Japanese origin. By this time not only had the institutions of China been borrowed, the eight departments of state being created as under the Tang dynasty, but also the official costumes, and the capital at Nara at the beginning of the eighth century was built on the accepted plan of the Chinese metropolis, with nine gates and nine avenues, the place being situated in the northern section and approached by a broad straight avenue dividing the city into two perfectly equal halves. During several centuries Japan was completely transformed by the adoption of Chinese civilization, extreme foppishness in dress and a great growth of luxury being ascribed by all historians to this period. There can also be no doubt that Chinese bureaucracy was admitted. It may have been expressed only as a cultural primacy, but the periodic embassies which were dispatched certainly carried what was looked on as tribute to the Chinese court, and China enjoyed a higher supremacy in Eastern Asia than she has established since.

That Japan was very well known to the Chinese of the thirteenth century is proved by the remarks of Marco Polo. It is well to recall that Japan was reputed very rich in gold and that the people were very warlike. It is to be remembered that one of the objects of the voyages of Columbus was the discovery of the rich island of Zipangu famous for its gold, as well as to find the westerly route to the Indies.

FEUDAL ERA.

A great change took place in the character of Japan owing to the feudal era, which was the result both of the struggle for power between certain leading families and of the fact that warfare with the Ainu or Yemishi was still in progress. It was a certain Yoritomo who in the twelfth century obtained the title of Seisaku shogun, Eastern Prince, and Regent had long been hereditary in the Fujiwara family, so did the office of Shogun now belong to the Minato family, who established their capital at Kamakura.

GOVERNMENTAL DUALISM.

The results of these facts tinge all Japanese history, and begin that long chapter of a dualism in government which still lives under the present Constitution. Japanese society, although owing so much to Chinese culture, began now to acquire its peculiar characteristics, and the clan more and more dominated the country. The court sank, as Chinese courts have a way of doing, into a ceremonial quasi-priestly office. Rival Shoguns took the field against each other and gradually the great class of Samurai dominated the whole scene.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Relations with China, which had been cordial and intimate during the formative period, appear to have greatly diminished in cordiality. We know that during the Yuan or Mongol dynasties in China, an expedition, which failed disastrously and which goes to show that Japan rejected the claims of suzerainty made by China, was sent to Japan. But under the Ashikaga Shoguns in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, increasing importance was attached to the trade with China to defray the costs of the interminable civil wars. We know that the Government at Nanking, when that city was the capital of the Ming dynasty, granted a certain number of commercial passports, and it is a fact worth recording that Japanese sword-blades formed one of the principal articles of the Japanese export trade.

By turning to the history of Japanese art we know also that Japan greatly borrowed from China during the Ming period. Buddhist art, brought over by the Chinese, was replaced by new schools, and the contact between China and Japan was now commercial, and not at all political, save fitfully in the matter of Korea.

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[2875]

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[2874]

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[2455]

MY LIFE IN SERBIA.

HOME IN BELGRADE WRECKED BY GERMANS.

(BY ANNE CHRISTENSEN.)

A devastated, pillaged home awaited my mother and myself in Belgrade, whither we proceeded after closing our Serbian hospital in Terstenik. As we approached our home a crowd of little boys gathered round us and whispered, in confidential tones, "The Germans have been there!" When we had forced the door which a neighbour had kindly nailed up on the German's departure, we had full confirmation of the lamentable fact.

The hall was littered with papers, remnants of broken chairs, and other debris, but this was only a mild intimation of what awaited us in the rooms. Some of the doors were blocked, and we had to clear our passage as we went forward, climbing over mounds of books, overturned cupboards, broken glass and china. Things had been flung about out of pure devilry, for, as we afterwards learned, four Germans had resided in the house for many weeks.

The pictures had not been removed from the walls, but were slashed and prodded where they hung. Portraits of people in uniform had their eyes pierced. A handsome suit of Louis XV. furniture had the white satin upholstery cut open and the springs turned out. That this was not done for military purposes of search was obvious, because other suites of furniture, old and faded, had not been treated in the same way, although they would have been just as good receptacles for hidden documents or valuables.

A small collection of old china and dinner and tea services accounted for the pile of shards which we found in one corner of the dining-room.

FURNITURE FOR FIRING.

The drawers of an English rosewood writing table had been removed, as we afterwards discovered, for kindling purposes. We found the charred remains in the fireplace. The bathroom geyser had been demolished, and the electric wires had been cut, although, as we learnt from the neighbours, the four Prussians had been using the current all the time of their sojourn. That the pantry had been rifled and that many useful articles should be appropriated was to be expected, but it was the treatment of the library that really incensed us.

Not a single book was on the shelves all had been ruthlessly torn from their covers and thrown on the floor. When we tried to sort and make some semblance of order from among this chaos we found broken jam pots and their sticky contents trickling in and out among the loose pages. A valuable edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost" had its pages so thickly sandwiched with plum jam that it must have been done deliberately.

The garret and cellars were strewn with letters which had been removed from every box and drawer, apparently in a search for postage stamps. It was obvious from the grease stains on the walls and the remnants of food which we found in dirty kitchen pans that the four Prussians had banqueted on a large scale.

Our property next door—a smaller, one-storey house, whose tenants had left at the time of the bombardment—had been stripped of everything in order that the horses and oxen might be stabled. These had been removed with the departure of the German troops, and the house presented a fearful spectacle. It was quite unfit for human habitation—yet it was here that six families, fleeing from Bulgarian territory, begged to be allowed to take up their abode. In a week they had cleared it up and had settled down, as they said, breathing freely even under the Austrian yoke after the horrors they had been subjected to by the Bulgars. *Daily Express.*

DOCTORS' NEW PROBLEM. CIGARETTE SMOKER'S HEART.

The effect of excessive cigarette smoking on the soldier's heart is giving our doctors, both military and civil, some puzzling problems. The latest, as reported to the Governors of the London Hospital, is that of soldiers discharged from the Army as sufferers from heart disease, who on attending at a civil hospital afterwards for treatment exhibit no traces of the disease.

"Most, if not all of the cases of men discharged from the Army for heart trouble that passed through my hands," said a doctor at another London institution where many heart cases are treated, "were genuine cases of organic heart disease, which was inherent in the man's constitution. Cigarette smoking in excess could produce functional disease of the heart, especially if the man were given to the habit of inhaling the smoke. You will notice that many soldiers inhaled, and so, unfortunately, do many of the young women who smoke a great deal."

It was quite possible, he added, that a soldier's heart might be affected so much by excessive smoking especially if he had been through a heavy strain, such as a battle, that the Army doctors might think he should be discharged, and yet when that man returned to civil life—probably to work indoors, where he could not smoke so much, the symptoms might disappear.

GIT UP ANDY!



GIT up Andy, the war's over. We must sell that camyfedged weskit o' yours an' git some money for them 'ospitals. They say as they're crowded wi' poor chaps.

'Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power o' 'is legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by the 'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 'is wife won't know 'im, 'es so 'oppy now.

'Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked an' paralysed? Put them orphyppedik things on him, they did. 'E's dischargwed, orl right again'. Wonnerful ain't it?

BUY ST. ANDREW'S

\$5

WAR BOND TICKETS

\$5

50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

[2365]

THE LAST CHANCE BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

TO
SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT AND ARE NOW

SUFFERING FOR YOU

IS TO

FILL YOUR POCKETS

WITH MONEY

AND

GO TO ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

NOVEMBER 29 & 30

THE LAST CHANCE: DO YOUR BEST.

[2710]

AMERICA'S
LEADING
MOTORCYCLE

Indian

"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone 2487.

[2414]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

November 29th.

THE FAIR will be formally opened by HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT at 3 P.M.

The various side-shows will not open until the Scottish Standard above the Helter-Skelter is broken out. Until then all assistants at the booths are particularly requested to maintain silence.

[3731]

SHIPS
ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.

Shipbuilders, Salvors, Repairs, Electricians, Mechanical Engineers, and all kinds of work.

Graving Dock, 70 ft. by 10 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. Patent Slipway, taking vessels up to 400 tons. Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

Agents for John I. Thompson & Co. Ltd., Marine and Road Motors, Light Draft Carriages, Carts, Launches, Harbours, Pleasure craft, of every description.

See "Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hong Kong, Ltd." Directory, 1918, page 100. Address: "TAIKOO DOCK" Telephone 219.

EDUCATION ACT ON THE STATUTE-BOOK.

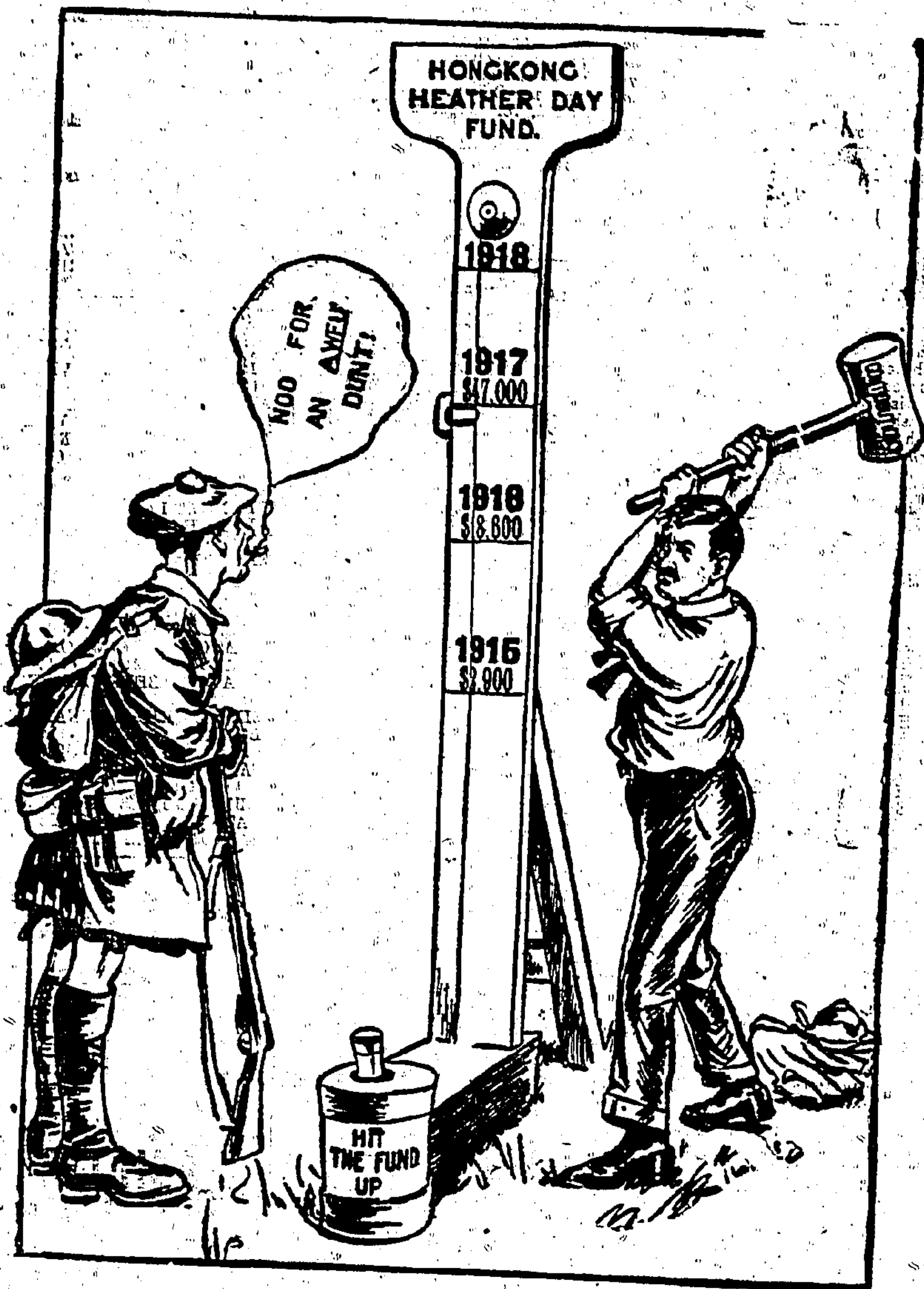
NEW PROVISIONS SUMMARISED.

The Education Act received the Royal Assent a few weeks ago. The following is a summary of the main changes in the provision of public education in England and Wales:—

1. No exemptions from attendance at school shall be granted to any child between the ages of five and 14.
 2. Local authorities may increase the age of compulsion by by-law to 15.
 3. Compulsory day continuation schools shall be established for all young persons, unless they are being otherwise educated, up to the age of 16, and after seven years from the appointed day, up to the age of 18.
 4. The minimum number of hours of attendance at continuation schools shall be 250, and, after seven years, 320.
 5. No child under 12 shall be employed.
 6. No child between 12 and 14 shall be employed for more than two hours on any Sunday, or on any school day before the close of school hours, or on any day between 3 a.m. and 8 p.m. Exceptions may be made by by-law, provided that no child be employed for more than one hour before school, and if so employed, for more than one hour in the afternoon.
 7. Local authorities may make provision for the supply or maintenance of holiday or school camps, centres for physical training, school baths, swimming baths, and other facilities for social physical training.
 8. Provision is made for the medical inspection and treatment of pupils in secondary and continuation schools.
 9. Local authorities may establish nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five.
 10. Special schools are to be established for physically defective children.
 11. Fees in public elementary schools are abolished.
- The Act also includes a number of administrative provisions relating to the duties of local authorities and the distribution of Government grants.

THE CHURCH AND DEMOCRACY.

Speaking at West Ham recently, the Bishop of London said that when they looked underneath the surface and behind the demand for higher wages and more leisure, they found that the workers were really asking for life. In the past the relation of the Church towards democracy was wrong, but he believed to-day that that attitude had been changed vastly. The Church, however, would do well to remember that the working man would never tolerate trucking in its attitude towards them.



[2840]

YOUR LAST CHANCE! DO IT WELL!

HEATHER DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH NOV.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 8 a.m. | Sale of Rosettes |
| 10.30 a.m. | Motor Car Procession |
| 11 a.m. | Office to Office Collection |
| 10 a.m. to Noon. | Music on Cricket Ground |
| Noon. | Auction of Gifts |
| 3 p.m. | Opening of St. Andrew's Fair |

Every Cent Raised to be sent to Scottish Hospitals, where Wounded Soldiers are Treated Irrespective of Nationality.

Every cent is needed for the great work of healing.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

MURRAY PARADE GROUND. 29TH & 30TH NOVEMBER.

Helter-skelter, Joy Wheel, Swing Boats, Aunt Sally, Submarines and Aeroplanes, Chute, Picture Palace, Pill-box, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Zoo, Scottish Women's Stall, Thistle Tea Rooms, Supper Room, Dance Hall and Cabaret, Duck Pond, Fortune-Tellers, Gypsies, Try-your-strength, Miniature Golf Course, etc., etc.

See the Escalator

(First appearance in Hongkong.)

Raffles and Competitions

FOR

VALUABLE PRIZES.

A REGULAR ROUND OF MERRIMENT

Every cent is needed for the great work of healing.

WE ARE PROUD OF THE BOYS WHO WON THE WAR! DO YOUR BIT, AND THEY WILL BE PROUD OF YOU!

SHIPPING NEWS

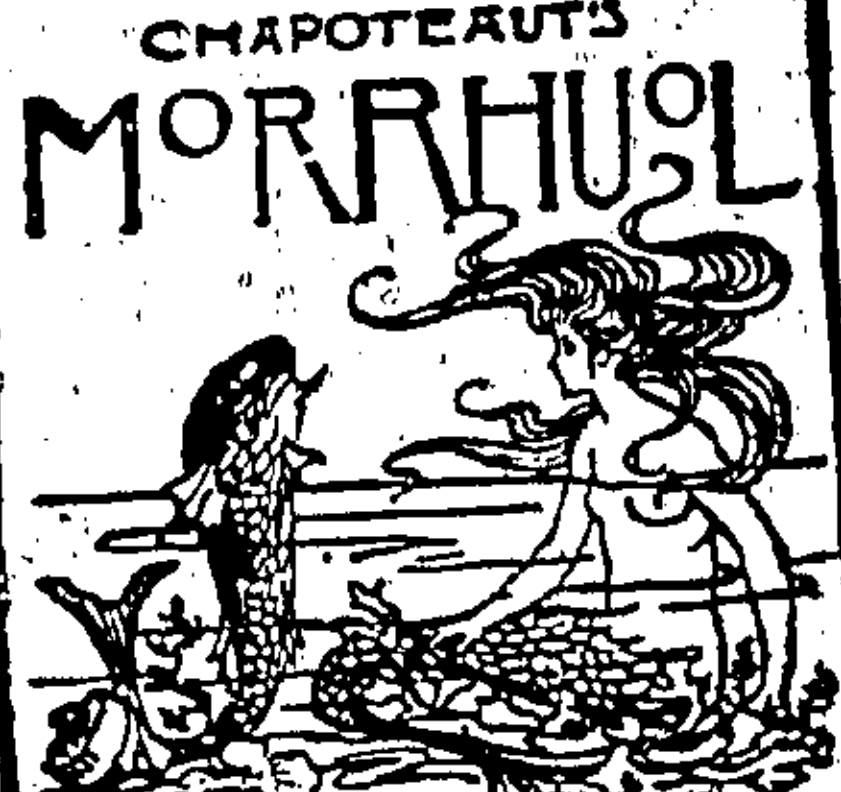
ARRIVALS.

Reported on November 27th.
Nam Kam, for Haiphong.
Providence, for Saigon.
Sunming, for Shanghai.
Taiwan Maru, for Amoy.
Toshio Maru, for Keelung.
Tungshing, for Hongkong.
Yusen Maru, for Dairen.
Van Waerwijk, for Calcutta via Singapore.
Vitim, for Calcutta via Singapore.
Yei Maru, for Saigon.

Reported on November 28th.
Ana, Chinese str., from Haiphong.
Chien Tai, Chinese str., from Macao.
Fushan, British str., from Canton.
Hoi Sang, British str., from Canton.
Hok Canton, British str., from Hongkong.
Honam, British str., from Canton.
Kayo Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
Kiang Ping, Chinese str., from Saigon.
Koet Ming, Chinese str., from Wuchow.
Lan King, Chinese str., from Quinhon.
Lan King, Chinese str., from Saigon.
On Lee, British str., from Kongsuon.
Rafaken Maru, Jap. str., from Milke.
Shien Maru, Japanese str., from Macao.
Shun Shing, Chinese str., from Macao.
Sui An, British str., from Macao.
Tama Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.

CLEARANCES.

November 27th.
Anma Maru, for Touraine.
Brisbane, for Haiphong.
Bayo Maru, for Singapore.
Chinhua, for Bangkok via Swatow.
Chongyu, for Hongkong.
Cyclops, for Shanghai.
Danya Maru, for Singapore.
Kaputso Maru, for China via Swatow.
Kofuku Maru, for Bombay via Singapore.
L'Avener, for San Francisco.
Lok Sang, for Haiphong.
Mudras, for Vancouver via Moji.
Manpouri, for Saigon.



CHAPOTEAUTS MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
 Each day MORRHUOL capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
 Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
 Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
 Sold by all Chemists.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS dispatched to the Undermentioned PORTS
 LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOK, FREIGHT, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
 E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

TO	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOON-SANG"	Fri. 28th Nov. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE and PENANG	"VAN WAERWILCK"	Fri. 28th Nov. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Tues. 3rd Dec. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WING-SANG"	Thurs. 5th Dec. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG"	Fri. 6th Dec. 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri. 6th Dec. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"TUEN-SANG"	Fri. 6th Dec. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAIBANG" and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER SECRETARY'S GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 General Managers.
 Telephone No. 215.

Telephone No. 215.

Telephone No. 215.

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Telephone No. 215.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k", nearest Hongkong "h", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour (Master's) 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	REMARKS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	GANGES MARU	Jap. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	On 18th Dec.
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN	INDUS MARU	Jap. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	On 25th Dec.
LIVERPOOL via SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHIBITO MARU	Jap. str.			TOTO KIKEN KAISHA	On 18th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	COLOMBIA	Am. str.			PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 4th Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ORANJE	Dut. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 17th Dec.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NANKING	Am. str.			CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.	On 9th Jan.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	MONTREAL	Brit. str.			CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 30th Dec.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	AFRICA MARU	Jap. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAKO MARU	Jap. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	KUMONOW	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU	Dut. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI, DALNY	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.			JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 6th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TAMANG	Brit. str.			JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAKA MARU	Jap. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	On 8th Dec., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	NEBA	Fris. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	On 1st Dec., at 10 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	KOSOKU MARU	Jap. str.			BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9.30 a.m.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	KAGO MARU	Jap. str.			DOUGLAS LAFRANKE & CO.	On 3rd Dec., at 1 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOY & ECHOEOW	CHINATA	Brit. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 19th Dec.
SWATOW, BELEWAN, DELI & PENANG	HAIBONG	Dut. str.			JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOON-SANG	Brit. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SINGAPORE and PENANG	VAN WAERWILCK	Brit. str.			NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Dec.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KOSOKU MARU	Jap. str.			JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th Dec., at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SPORE, PANG & RANGOON	TOYOKU MARU	Jap. str.			JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th Dec., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	To-morrow.
HAIPHONG	TAMANG	Jap. str.			OKADA SHIGERU KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
BUNTS, AIBES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	HAIFUNG MARU	Jap. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 3rd Dec.
RATAVIA, SOUBABAYA & SAMARANG	SHIBITO MARU	Jap. str.				
SAIGON	SCHIEDYK	Lux. str.				

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

THE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

will sail from Hongkong for Vancouver via usual Ports of Call
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
 Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.
 Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued,
 safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings, and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., P. & O. S. N. CO., HONGKONG.
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INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

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STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS Etc.

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BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE—KOBE

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AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 2

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOSK	JAVA		30th Nov.	SHANGHAI/DALNY
SCHIEDYK	JAVA		3rd Dec.	SAIGON
TJIKLIN	JAVA & MACASSAR		29th Nov.	SHANGHAI/DALNY
NIAS	JAVA	1st Dec.	8th Dec.	SAIGON
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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 York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	to Sails
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
ORANJE	8,000	17th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

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KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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or to Russ & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINESE"	On 29th Nov.	9.30 A.M.
WENHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 29th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Dec.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Dec.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 5th Dec.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wookang.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	On Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	3rd Dec. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN"	On Capt. A. E. Roddins	FRIDAY,	6th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black) Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified cargo.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
Colombo	1st Nov.	Str. from Colombo	MARSH	1st
			1st	1st

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

13

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
FORWARD RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Des at	Des at
	about	about	MARSH	1st
			1st	1st

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DAVIES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they must be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 tons ... Sat.	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 14,410 tons ... Sun.	8th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons ... Sat.	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 tons ... Sat.	18th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU ... 7,000 tons ... Fri.	29th Nov. Dec.
	BOMBAY MARU ... 9,850 tons ... Sat.	1st Dec.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons ... Wed.	18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURVILL, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 14,780 tons ... Wed.	18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA (CANAL)	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons ... Fri.	29th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,310 tons ... Sat.	7th Dec.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YEBOSHI MARU 8,600 tons ... Tue.	10th Dec.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. § Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.
NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
"FUSHIMI MARU" — Fri. 14th Dec. at 11 A.M.
"KASHIMA MARU" — Sat. 1st Dec. at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MOJI, Manager.

Telephone 521 and 522

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED., 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Jan. 1914.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.
FRENCH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2774 and 2775.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
RAIFUKU MARU "Saturday 30th November.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 25th Dec.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 29th Nov. at Noon.
"TAMON MARU" No. 15, Tuesday, 3rd Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRIDA MARU" Saturday 30th Nov. at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Spoon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 1st December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)
"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1914.
"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1914.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street.
Tel. 1943

